

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24293. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34508. Sample no. 4757-B.)**

This case involved a shipment of butter that was found to contain cow hairs, rodent hairs, mold, and nondescript filth.

On November 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1934, by C. F. Taylor, of Silver Point, Tenn., from Buffalo Valley, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "C. F. Taylor Silver Point, Tenn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24294. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1 Tub of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34509. Sample no. 4756-B.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter which was found to contain rodent and cow hairs, mold, and nondescript filth.

On or about November 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one tub of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 17, 1934, by F. M. and W. S. Watson, of Beng, N. C., from North Wilkesboro, N. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24295. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 5 Crates of Cauliflower. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34523. Sample no. 14596-B.)**

Examination of the cauliflower involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 5, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five crates of cauliflower at Pittsfield, Mass., consigned October 31, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by G. J. Bassakalis from Stottville, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On January 14, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24296. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 149 Cases and 54½ Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 34527, 34563. Sample nos. 25549-B, 25557-B.)**

These cases involved tomato catsup which was found to contain excessive mold.

On December 7 and December 14, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agri-

culture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 203½ cases of tomato catsup at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1934, by the Snider Packing Corporation, from Fairmont, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Snider Catsup \* \* \* Snider Packing Corporation General Office, Rochester, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 31, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24297. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34532. Sample nos. 4758-B, 4760-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of butter which was found to contain human, cow, and rodent hairs; maggots; portions of small insects; mold; and nondescript filth.

On November 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two barrels of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 19, 1934, by the Beasley Produce Exchange, from Roanoke, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24298. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 2 Cans of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34533. Sample no. 4759-B.)

This case involved a shipment of butter which contained rodent, cow, and human hairs; portions of insects; mold; and nondescript filth.

On or about November 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two cans of butter at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 19, 1934, by B. G. Snow, of Dyke, Va., from Charlottesville, Va., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24299. Adulteration of canned peaches. U. S. v. 151 Cases and 34 Cases of Canned Peaches. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34545. Sample no. 16407-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned peaches which were found to be in part wormy and worm-eaten.

On December 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 185 cases of canned peaches at Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 1, 1934, by Roberts Bros., Inc., of Baltimore, Md., from Americus, Ga., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Indian Hunter Brand Peaches \* \* \* Below US Standard Good Food Not High Grade Distributed by Roberts Bros Inc Main Office Baltimore Md."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On January 11, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*